

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific
knowledge, policies, or practices



6267
1893-1894
Dep?
RECEIVED
★ APR 7 1926 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

LUTTS' GUIDE TO PLUM CULTURE

... AND ...
DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND RARE VARIETIES
... AND ...
PRICE LIST.

HENRY LUTTS, YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.

REMARKS TO PURCHASERS.

In presenting our annual catalogue to our many friends and patrons we are pleased to announce that our present stock of trees and plants is fully up to former years as to quality, and more extensive in numbers and varieties.

Trees never offered cheaper. In accordance with the low price of most kinds of produce, trees, as well as other commodities, have seemingly touched bottom; never before selling stock as low as at the present time.

Our location for the growth of trees and plants being in one of the best agricultural districts in the State, almost adjoining Niagara River, offers us facilities surpassed by none.

Every precaution is taken to have stock as represented, and we send out nothing but what we believe to be true to name.

In this catalogue we endeavor to offer a list of the most desirable varieties of trees and plants. Having had long experience in the business, testing many of the new kinds of fruits as offered, enables us to offer a list of the most desirable for both market and home use.

CORRESPONDENCE.—In ordering, it is well to mention the route stock should be shipped by; when not so stated will forward according to our best judgment.

Every precaution will be taken to secure a prompt and safe delivery of stock sent out; in all cases the same is sent at purchaser's risk. The freight on all shipments made by express must be paid by purchaser at destination.

PACKING.—We will bale with straw, pack roots carefully with moss, box free of charge. For long distances boxing is preferable, as stock is less liable to be injured by accidental delays. Will prepay freight as far west as Chicago, south to Cincinnati or Washington and east to Maine, on orders of \$20 and over.

Special rates will be given to those who wish to purchase larger quantities than those quoted in this list. We will supply 50 at hundred rates, 500 at thousand rates.

Remittances may be made by check, registered letter, P. O. order or by express. For less amounts than \$5.00, postal notes are convenient.

Packages may be sent by mail to the amount of four pounds in weight, at the rate of 16 cents per pound for postage, which should be added to the cost of purchase.

As nursery stock is liable to vary in price as well as other commodities, the prices quoted are subject to advance or decline without further notice.

The mode of attracting trade, by offering prizes, chromos and premiums does not strike us. We prefer to offer our stock in a plain, straightforward way, and think our prices will be found as low as other responsible growers, with all other extra inducements thrown in.

Estimates furnished for supplying and planting grounds when desired.

No complaint allowed unless made within ten days after receipt of goods.

Should errors occur in way of stock being short in numbers, or other ways, we desire to be informed at once, and will make amends for same.

Terms cash, unless by special agreement. Orders from unknown correspondents should be accompanied with cash or satisfactory reference. To those desiring a better acquaintance before advancing money, ample reference will be given.

PLUM CULTURE

North and South, East and West—A Fruit that Can and Should be Grown
in Every State in the Union!

It is doubtful if among the many tempting and desirable fruits now grown, there is one more generally neglected than the plum, and yet this should not be.

No tree or fruit grown responds quicker or in a more liberal manner to generous care and high cultivation.

Our markets are poorly supplied with choice plums, and in many can only be found the poorer and inferior kinds. No fruit now grown for market offers greater or more certain profits than the plum.

If the grower will meet the demands of the tree fine fruit can be grown in every State in the Union. Trees of some variety of this fruit are found from Maine to California and from Hudson Bay on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and it is only a lack of knowledge of its requirements that prevents fine fruit from being grown all over this vast tract of country. The aim of this circular will be to make plain in a concise manner the most important features of successful and profitable plum growing. It will show you there are no mysteries that cannot be accounted for and easily overcome.

My first recollections of the plum takes me back to my childhood home where a row of shapely trees grew in great perfection. At early spring time they were usually one mass of bloom so indicative to me then of coming fruit which occasionally did mature in great abundance, but oftener only a few gnarled specimens, the remainder having fallen at different periods from the time of the bloom until they had nearly reached perfection. Well do I remember gathering large quantities of the fallen fruit and using it in my childish play, and when I asked my father why they dropped he told me they had all been stung by an insect called the curculio.

Years have passed and those stately plum trees still remain bearing and occasionally a crop and the present owner never realizes that by proper care they might be made to pay annually greater profits than any trees he owns. Such trees are found on many farms and gardens and their presence from early childhood to mature years forces a lesson upon us that only by actual experience we can overcome. It is no wonder that few embark in plum culture until brought in contact with some skilful grower, they learn that all the mysteries and the imaginary difficulties of plum growing are light compared with any fruit we grow. Experience teaches many things. We soon learn that the plum is a hardy and a productive tree, withstanding heat and cold and bearing crops of fruit when planted in such unfavorable situations that any other tree would not thrive. We learn that insects and diseases are few and are cheaply and easily overcome. That to be successful we must be thorough and prompt in its attention. That the larger profits come from growing a fancy fruit and to the person who grows fruit for pleasure and for profit no other offers such liberal inducements.

Twenty years ago I planted my first orchard and since that time I have learned many things, I have found that by planting varieties adapted to the soil and locality, plums can be grown on sand as well as clay. That the only insects are the curculio and the bore, leaf-blight and black knott, a disease that may be overcome by cultivation and pruning and to the horticulturist who will cultivate thoroughly, prune understandingly and free the orchard from insect and diseases, plum growing can be made the most profitable and pleasant occupation he can engage in. To those not familiar with its requirements, I can say it excels all other fruits for cultivation in the Northern States for the following reasons:

1. The climate of the middle and Northern States is one of the best possible for the full development of the plum.
2. It is the hardiest and most productive of all fruits, commencing to bear the second or third year after planting.
3. The better varieties are the most delicious of all fruits, and can be used fresh, evaporated, canned, or preserved.
4. It flourishes in a much more unfavorable climate than our own. In the northern part of Canada, for instance, near Owen Sound, where it is much colder than in any part of the Northern States, the plum bears full crops; and of the finest quality; also in Northern Michigan, Nova Scotia and England.
5. The plum tree will grow freely on a greater variety of soils than any other fruit tree, and when protected from insects, it is a sure cropper, on light as well as heavy soil. It is also one of the most ornamental fruit trees, well adapted to plant for shade, pleasure or profit, on any ground. It lives to an extremely old age, producing fine fruit for a quarter of a century.
6. It is the most profitable of all fruits. In proof of this I will give an estimate of the yield and profit of an acre set with plums:

One acre set with trees, as I have them, planted at 12 feet by 16 feet, will contain 226 trees, which, on ordinary soil, with *good cultivation*, will yield, when five years from setting, five baskets of twelve quarts each, or 1,130 baskets per acre. My best plums sold so as to net me \$1.50 per basket last season (1892) which would give a total of \$1,695 per acre. This may seem almost incredible to people unacquainted with the culture of the finer varieties, but I assure you it is not above the average yield. Indeed, with *extra care* they will frequently yield more.

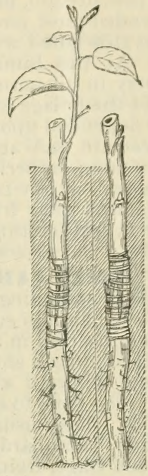
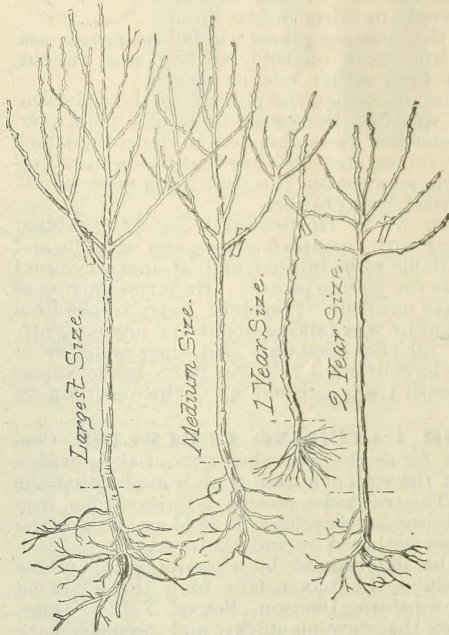
At a recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, Mr. J. S. Woodward, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, and one of the most practical fruit growers of the State, said in a discussion on plums: "I had a tree one and one-half inches through the trunk, which bore two bushels of plums." What other fruit will do as well? Large, showy fruit finds almost unlimited demand in our large cities.

Knowing the value of this luscious fruit, I shall endeavor to give such full instructions for its culture, that no one can fail to grow it successfully.

SOIL.—Almost any ground but low, wet soil, will grow good plums. One in which there is a considerable admixture of clay, however, is preferable. Owing to the heavy texture of such soil, the insects which are injurious to the plums, do not harbor or propagate freely in it, while on sandy soil the trees blossom and set plentiful crops, but under the common unscientific management, they rarely mature, falling a prey to the curculio, an insect the comfort and propagation of which is fostered by soil of light

texture. My choice would be a rich clay loam, with considerable sand in its composition.

PLANTING—In the Middle States, plum trees do as well when planted in the Fall as when planted in the Spring. For Northern localities, Spring is the better time. The same precautions should be observed as for planting other trees. A good-sized hole; mellow soil, well packed in after the roots have been properly spread out—all these are points which it will not do to neglect. Fifteen feet apart each way is a good distance for a plum orchard. For orchard planting 2 year size is preferred. But many are using 1 year trees with splendid success. Medium and large size for gardens and yards. One year size is fine for lining out in nursery rows, which is a cheap and good way to get a large orchard. You save 50 per cent by using 1 year trees.



Root Grafts.

CULTIVATION—This is the most important part of the business. It is indeed singular, but nevertheless true, that there are but few persons who have planted plum trees on a large scale that have not made the mistake of neglecting to cultivate sufficiently or properly. The first season after planting, corn or potatoes may be grown among the trees. The last of September or first of October, the ground should be plowed toward the trees, and a bushel of rye per acre sown broadcast among the trees. This will make a winter mulch and a sufficient growth to plow under for another crop of corn the following May.

This way of cultivating may be continued until the fourth year after planting, when the trees will generally commence bearing freely. At this time the soil should receive a liberal supply of well-rotted barn-yard manure, well plowed under. I aim to do this first plowing about the time the leaves appear. Work the soil freely, and apply at least two quarts of salt, sown broadcast around each tree as far as the branches extend. It not only greatly promotes health and luxuriance of the trees, but, from the dislike which insects have to this substance, it drives away (if not destroys) most of those that would otherwise attack the plums. The cultivator should be passed over the ground every few days, keeping all weeds under perfect subjection until the middle of July, when the ground may be thoroughly ploughed rather shallow, again throwing the soil toward the trees. The soil should be harrowed *immediately*, working it down fine, when a mulch of coarse manure, half-rotten straw, or marsh hay, should be spread around the trees in a circle, as far as the branches extend. From this time out all cultivation should cease until the following Spring. In case the mulching becomes thin it should again be applied about the time the first freezing weather commences.

☞ All attempts to raise plums without heavy manuring and thorough cultivation must prove useless. A failure in this respect means a failure of crop. Well-rotted barn-yard manure, wood-ashes, bone-dust, and salt should be liberally applied. If your land is flat and liable to become wet and soggy, a thorough system of drainage must be adopted, as plums will not thrive long on such soil.

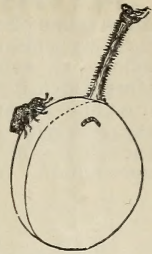
INSECTS—The most injurious insect to the plum in the United States is the curculio or plum weevil, which is the uncompromising foe of all smooth stone fruits. Were it not for this "little Turk," plums, apricots, nectarines and cherries could be grown by everyone.

By carefully watching this insect and studying its habits, you will find it very exacting. It does not take the first fruit which it happens to come across, but passes from limb to limb, until it finds the plums in just the right condition. The fruit remains in this condition, which suits the purposes of the curculio, during a period of from five to ten

days, according to the variety. Plums which become hard and downy pass that stage sooner than those that are smooth and soft in their growth. Of this we will speak hereafter.

The curculio first commences on some varieties of the pear, like Bartlett, Duchess, etc. It punctures and cuts them until frequently the crop is ruined for market. It then takes the cherry, apricot, nectarine and plum.

On this fruit, if not interrupted, it does its work effectually, not failing to reach a single specimen. Yet this insect is a slow worker, spending from fifteen to twenty minutes puncturing a plum, on an average. Reckoning that it may work on four plums per hour, or forty per day, with ten days' time to attend to plums, one curculio would sting four hundred plums, which is undoubtedly a large number. When we consider that not infrequently we catch from twenty to thirty insects from a tree in a single season, it is quite evident that but few plums will fail to be destroyed. The curculio does but little work on cold, windy days, and not any when the trees are wet from either rain or dew. Occasionally we have a cold, rainy spell at the time when the plum is in the right condition for the curculio to do its work. Then we often have what is called a plum year. Of late years there has been a great many remedies recommended to repel the attack of the curculio, mostly in the shape of spray, fumes, etc. The one that has been recommended most strongly of late is Paris Green, sprayed on the fruit when quite small. But this failed when put to the test by practical fruit growers.



The Curculio and its Mark. Full Size.

At the January meeting of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, President Barry in his annual address spoke of spraying with arsenics for the plum curculio, and said the foliage of both peach and plum are liable to be injured, and at its best cannot be depended upon with the same certainty as the jarring process. He favors jarring as a certain safe and economical method to save our fruit. President Barry speaks from a lifelong experience, and knows exactly what he was talking about, and any one, "professors" or others, who take exceptions to his plan need only visit their orchards or examine their fruits on exhibition tables to be convinced that Mr. Barry has no superior in fruit culture. After testing spraying until I was satisfied as to the uncertain results, I have resorted to the Jarring Process.

THE JARRING PROCESS FOR CATCHING CURCULIOS—Consists in spreading a cloth under the tree as far as the branches extend, then with a heavy hammer striking a quick blow against the stub of a limb or an iron plug that has been inserted in the tree for the purpose. The tree must receive a quick stroke that will produce a shock. The insect will then immediately release its hold and falls on the sheet, where it will "play possum." It is then gathered up and destroyed.

The time to commence jarring can only be determined by examining the plums daily. They usually commence work as soon as the bloom falls from the following kinds: Lombard, Richland, Spaulding, Shropshire, Damson, Peters' Yellow Gage, Green Gage, Reine Claude and similar plums that develop quickly and becomes hard and downy. Most of these varieties have a particular habit of exuding gum when the skin has been punctured. This forces the egg out of the cavity where it has been deposited and it fails to hatch. Herein lies the secret of the curculio-proof plums, and just in proportion as gum exudes from the puncture, will they be found curculio proof. Wild Goose and Miner are of that type and all of Japanes. If the curculio are kept from them one week, it ensures a full crop of fruit. Varieties like Washington, Bradshaw, Pond's Seedling, Red Egg, Yellow Egg, etc., are not disturbed by the curculio until they quit work on the first named varieties. The plums of those varieties are usually 1-4 grown before they commence to work on them and they continue until a larva hatches in each plum. If they are left unmolested and the weather is favorable for them to work they will ruin the entire crops, as they will work on these varieties until ripe. I will here state for those not familiar with the habits of the curculio that the brood of this insect that appears the last of May and fore part of June are the ones that ruin the crop and if the trees are freed of them the last of May and June, the damage then done after that time usually thins the fruit so that it attains full size and no one should for a moment hesitate planting those finer varieties, as with them lies the profits of plum culture. The time of day most favorable to catch the curculio is in the morning after they have warmed up and gone to work and on warm afternoons until sundown.

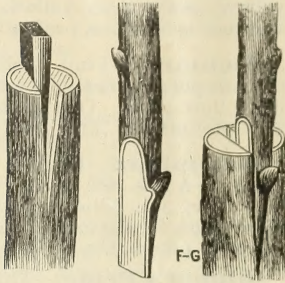
PRUNING.—Plum trees need but little pruning. Simply cutting out the surplus branches and those crossing each other, and occasionally shortening a leading branch to bring the tree into shape, is all that may be required. This may be done in mild weather, after severe freezing is past, and before the sap starts in the Spring. Trees are not benefitted by Summer pruning. The heads should be low, not over 4 feet from the ground. When trimmed up to long body they are liable to sun-scald on the south and south-west side. Decay soon follows and many a promising orchard has been ruined by having too long and bare a body. Where the trunk is partially shaded this rarely occurs.

GRAFTING—The plum may be as readily grafted as an apple or pear, if the work is properly done. The failures mostly come from doing the work too late in the season. My practice has been to cut the scions before severe freezing in the fall, to pack them in sand or moss in a cellar about the time the frost leaves the ground, or as soon as there is favorable weather. I do the work, usually adopting the cleft-graft system. If you observe the following points you will meet with good success.

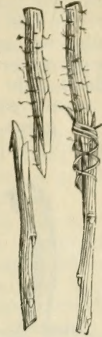
1. Split the limb carefully with a thin knife.
2. Drive your wedge with a light stroke, aiming to spring the limb open rather than to split it.
3. Spread the grafts at the top about one-half inch, placing the scions in the split

so they will cross the sap and stand partly in the wood and bark.

4. Wax well and heavy, and success will follow on all varieties.
The wild plum makes a fine stock for grafting.



Cut No. 1.



Cut Nos. 2 & 3.

Cut No. 1 shows the style used in grafting large limbs. One inch in diameter is as large a limb as ever should be grafted. I prefer small limbs and grafts after plan shown in cut 2 and 3.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.—Scions 8 inches long of the general list of fruits as catalogued will be sent postpaid at 50 cents per 12, \$2.00 per 100, and scions full length as cut from tree, if ordered, sent by express, at 50 cents per 12, \$2.00 per 100. **NOTE**—This does not include the high priced pears, plums, etc., that are offered in catalogue. We will send Wilder scions 8 inches long, at 60 cents per 12, postpaid.

THE BLACK KNOTT is a fungus that propagates from spores that lodge in the crevices of the bark, root and grow. At first the bark becomes swollen and afterwards bursts, finally assuming the appearance of a large irregular black lump with a hard uneven surface and quite dry within. The spores or seed float in the air and find lodgment in the bark and grow. The only remedy is to cut them off, carry out of the orchard and burn. When the knott infest large limbs, pare the part down until all signs of the roots are cut out and give the parts a coating of linseed oil and turpentine mixed together in equal parts. The law of the State of New York provides that the supervisor of each town may appoint commissioners on complaint whose duty it shall be to inspect trees for this troublesome disease and it is hoped that they will in every section promptly comply with the requirements of this law and appoint these commissioners. They should not overlook the presence of the black knott on cherry trees, as the spores of the fungus generated by them are readily wafted by the winds to the cultivated tree. Prompt and intelligent action will free any section of it, however badly infested.

VARIETIES.

There are now a very large number of fine plums. Some most important additions have been made by seedlings raised in this country of late. As most of them have some special merit, there is perhaps no better way of classing them than as follows:

- 1st. Plums of large size, fine flavor and suitable for dessert—Niagara, Washington, Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, Pond Seedling, Saratoga, Bradshaw.
- 2d. Plums of medium size, suitable for canning—Spaulding, Lombard, Shipper's Pride, Quackenboss, Reine Claude, Peters' Yellow Gage.
- 3d. Plums of small size, suitable for preserving—German Prune, Richland, Shropshire, Damson, Green Gage, Canada Blue.

- 5th. Plums least liable to the attacks of the curculio—Spaulding, Richland, Reine Claude, Lombard, Canada Blue, Moore's Arctic and all of the Japan varieties.

Prices of General List of Plums (We pay the freight)—Fine trees, 4 to 6 feet, 2 and 3 year, each, 35 cents; per doz, \$3.50; per 100, \$25. Our trees are on plum roots.

Scions of all varieties on this list furnished for grafting at 3 cents each. For 8 inch price are \$2.00 per hundred. No order for less than \$2.00. accepted.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

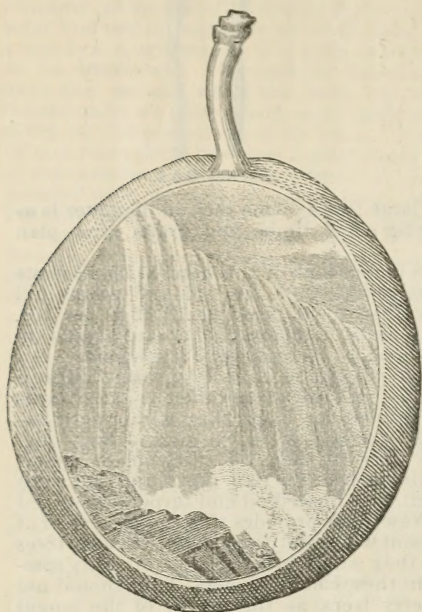
First Ripening.

McLaughlin—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a free grower. One of the very best for family use or market. Early and productive.

Washington—A magnificent large plum; roundish, green, usually marked with red, juicy, sweet and good. Tree robust and exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of August

Bradshaw—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet-red; juicy and good; tree erect and vigorous; valuable for market.

Spaulding Plum.—Curculio proof plum. Has never failed to produce a full crop in years, and is so enormously productive as to bend the limbs in a rainbow curve. The curculio has no power over it. Fruit large, yellowish green, with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness. The canned fruit is simply superb.



Niagara—Origin uncertain; very large; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh greenish yellow. Resembles Bradshaw, more hardy and far better bearer.

Peters' Yellow Gage—One of the best; fruit oval; bright yellow, rich and juicy, fine quality. A good grower. Sept. 35c. 3 for \$1.00.

Canada Blue—Small, round, dark, blue; very productive; fine for preserving. Early.

Second Ripening.

Geutii.—Large bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

Lombard.—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, a great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. One of the most popular.

Imperial Gage.—Rather large, oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious, parts from the stone; tree a vigorous grower, very productive, and one of the best of plums.

Quackenboss.—Large, oblong, oval deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive. Valuable for market. Trees grow to a large size.

Jefferson.—Large; deep yellow, with a purplish red cheek; very rich, juicy and first quality; one of the best; a freestone; hangs well after ripening.

Yellow Egg (*Magnum Bonum*)—Large yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; vigorous productive, profitable.

Richland.—Fruit medium size, oval, reddish purple; flesh juicy, sugary, greenish yellow, good. Tree a good grower and very productive. Free from curculio.

Fellemborg (French or Italian prune).—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying; tree a free grower and very productive.

Shipper's Pride.—This large, round, purple plum is recommended for its certainty to produce a large crop of fruit; for its fine appearance and superior shipping qualities.

Moore's Arctic.—Valuable for its productiveness and extreme hardness; fruit grown in clusters; color dark blue or nearly black when fully ripe. Dr. Hoskins says this is the hardest plum he has tasted, and others make the same report. The heavy demand for the trees of Moore's Arctic indicates its great popularity.

Pond's Seedling.—A magnificent plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the largest and most attractive in cultivation.

LATE VARIETIES.

Shropshire Damson.—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive.

Reine Claude.—A large fine variety; skin greenish yellow covered with a thick bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, excellent flavor; separates from the stone. Remarkably productive. Hangs long on the tree.

German Prune.—Medium size, oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine; tree vigorous and very productive; one of the best; is largely sought after at very high prices. We have the genuine German prune, which is not easy to get, as many, by mistake, send out for it the French prune.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Grand Duke.—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for either home garden or market. Ripen Oct. 10th, 50c each; 1 year, 35c or 3 for \$1.

Wild Goose.—The best; large, rich crimson; early.

Mariana.—A seedling of Wild Goose; very handsome and exceedingly prolific; an early bearer; fruit round and smaller than the Wild Goose; rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small; ripens from two to three weeks after the Wild Goose.

SPECIAL VARIETIES.

Imperial Ottoman.—A very early plum, ripening August 1st. The fruit is of medium size, skin dull yellow, flesh juicy and of good flavor. The tree is an immense bearer.

Saratoga.—The largest size; color nearly red, when fully ripe of a purplish hue. Flesh solid and good; productive; vigorous grower. It does not need nursing to produce large crops. Large trees, 50 cents; medium, 30; mailing size, 25c.

Archduke.—A large black and very prolific plum, ripening from the 1st to the 10th of October. A very valuable addition to late plums, and profitable alike to the amateur and the orchardist.

Czar.—The largest early purple plum we have fruited, ripens last of July; rich and good; very productive. The tree is hardy and robust in growth.

Field.—Tree upright, strong grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, oval, reddish. Ripens two weeks earlier than Bradshaw and has proven to be a valuable orchard sort.

Victoria.—Oval; red; very large; sweet and juicy; a most abundant bearer. This is the most useful kind of its season. Beginning of September.

Grand Duke.—Large purple plum, ripening from the 10th of October. The flavor is very good and will prove a valuable addition to late plums either for market or the private garden.

Early Rivers or Early Prolific.—Oval; purple, medium size; juicy and good. freestone. Hardy and a prodigious bearer. End of July.

Prince of Wales.—Round; reddish purple; medium size; tree very hardy, and a great bearer; a good plum. Beginning of September.

Lincoln.—We now offer the Lincoln, which, in several important properties, is the most remarkable plum we have yet seen. It is the largest in size of all hardy plums, average specimens from overloaded trees measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and over six inches around, weighing two ounces, selected specimens weighing four ounces each; the finest in quality of any plum we have ever tested, surpassing its parent, that standard of excellence, the old Green Gage; wonderfully prolific, the plums hanging like ropes of onions upon the branches; beautiful in form and color, very early in ripening and curculio proof. Like the Seckel Pear, Newtown Pippin apple and some of our other choicest fruits the tree is not so strong and rugged a grower in the nursery as might be desired ---its only defect thus far noted; but it is however, entirely healthy and free from insect attacks.

1st class, each, 75 cts. Medium, 50 cts. Small size by mail or express, 30 cts each. Dormant buds, 25 cts each or 6 for \$1. Scions of any of the above, 5 cts each or 50 cts per doz.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Competent judges speak of them in the following terms:

J. H. Hale, Connecticut's most skillful peach grower, says: "I have fruited Abundance, Burbank and Satsuma and find them reliable. The fruit is very handsome and quality good."

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., noted plum grower, says: "With the vigor and productiveness of the Kieffer pear, early and hardy, large size, attractive color, solid flesh, rendering them desirable shippers, with quality good for eating or canning, they must become a popular fruit."

Prof. L. H. Bailey: "A promising fruit from China; has all the characteristics to make it valuable. The seedlings that will be produced from them in the next 25 years will revolutionize plum growing."

H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, says: "Burbank and Satsuma are good plums, deserving attention on the part of fruit growers, and will be largely planted when known."

What local fruit growers say of them grown in Niagara Co., N. Y.:

J. W. Bedencap, manager of Hall & Ferguson's cold storage house, practical fruit grower and custom-house officer, says: "I have fruited three varieties of Japan plums for four years and find them all of great value. Ogon and Small Botan ripens July 20th. I have never seen a nicer sight on a tree than the Ogon plum when ripe. Abundance is a marvel of productiveness also and good quality. Ripens here Aug. 10th."

James H. Childs, Custom-house officer and practical fruit grower, says: "The most valuable fruit for this locality I have ever grown. Their earliness and good shipping qualities should be considered by all interested in plum culture."

Willard Hopkins: "Handsome both in tree and fruit quality good."

Hon. L. P. Gillott: "My trees came in bearing the second year after planting and surprised me with the quantity of beautiful and delicious fruit."

Ex-Custom-House Officer A. J. Eaton: "My trees grew 4 feet last summer and are the picture of thrift and vigor."

Harvey Cuddback says: "My Ogons are very productive. Mrs. C. prizes them highly for canning."

Bongoi—This is the earliest of all the Japanese plums ripening here the middle of July. It begins to bear at one year old; fruit and leaves much like the apricot; very large, measuring about 5½ inches in circumference; beautiful golden color. First-class, \$1; medium, 75c; one-year, 50 cts.

Ogon—Large, nearly round with a deep suture skin of the brightest golden yellow, with a faint bloom; flesh firm and sweet with a rich banana flavor so much like that fruit, that were a piece put in your mouth, not knowing what it was, a good judge of plums would call it banana. It is the most free of all plums, not a particle of flesh adhering to the pit, which is small. When canned it is not equalled by the best apricot or plum. It is a splendid keeper and can be shipped further than any plum I know of. Trees remarkably healthy; strong and stocky grower; prolific bearer; not subject to black knott or leave blight. Ripens here July 20th, 20 days earlier than the Abundance, 6 weeks earlier than Lombard. Succeeds north, south, east and west. Don't forget this is a good plum to grow.

First-class, 50 cents; medium, 35 cents; 1 year trees, 25.

True Sweet Botan.—We have three varieties of Botan; we have added the name True Sweet to this because it is the best of the three varieties; the tree is a marvel of prolificness; fruit reddish purple on sunny side, solid, large and curculio proof. Same price as above.

Abundance.—It is a well-established fact that the Abundance is proving hardy and productive north, south, east and west, and has more good qualities than has as yet become known to the public. Its propensity for early and abundant bearing induced the disseminator to name it rightly, Abundance. It is unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree. Few flowering trees or shrubs are neater or more attractive. When in bloom it is one mass of flowers; small trees fruit in the nursery row bending the limbs with fruit until they sometimes break. We have had little one year old, but two ft. high, white with bloom and set heavily with fine large plums. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful amber, turning to a bright carmine where exposed and shades down

to a golden color where they touch each other; covered with a heavy bloom; flesh orange yellow, very high-flavored, melting, rich and highly perfumed. The fruit of this plum will ripen and color nicely when picked two-thirds grown. It is a good keeper and will certainly be a favorite shipping plum. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening two weeks in advance of any European or American plum (Aug. 10th at Youngstown). This adds greatly to its special value in southern localities for shipping north, as our markets will be short of home-grown plums when this ripens. All who plant the Abundance are sure of having plums in great abundance.

First class, 50 cts each; medium, 35 cts. 1 yr, 25 cts.

Burbank—Has proved of remarkable value. In general character it is very similar to the Abundance, but of deeper color and ripens later in the season. The fruit is larger and very uniform in size.

S. D. Willard, the noted plum grower from Geneva, stated at the annual meeting of the W. N. Y. Horticultural Society, that this was among the best. J. H. Hale and Prof. Bailey also spoke highly of it. Prof. Van Deman, U. S. Pomologist, says: "Burbank is a good plum for general cultivation. Hardy, strong grower, a very early bearer, deserving attention on the part of the fruit grower and will be planted largely when known."

Same price as Abundance.

Satsuma Blood.—A vigorous grower with dark bark and lanceolated leaves; hardy and very productive; fruit large; skin dark purplish red with bluish bloom; quality good. Flesh is solid clear, red color from skin to pit which is small, little larger than a cherry stone. Luther Burbank, who introduced this variety, says: "I am satisfied it is one of the best keeping plums we have, and will take the lead as a shipping plum. It is very handsome, large and its beautiful color and bright appearance will make it a great favorite when known. J. H. Hale says: "Satsuma grows well in Connecticut. Have fruited it two years. Ripens in September; is hardy, of excellent quality. Cuts red like a beet.

Prof Vandeman declares it to be one of the most promising, most vigorous sorts and hardy as Abundance.

Price, 1st class, 50c; medium, 35c; 1 yr., 25c.

SPECIAL PRICES.

Until my stock is exhausted I will make special low prices on the following varieties: Lombard, Bradshaw, Washington, Niagara, Geuii, Quackenboss, Yellow Egg, Richland, Shipper's Pride, German Prune, Italian Prune, Shrop Dauson and Reine Claude.

	EACH.	PER 100.
Select Trees 6 to 7 ft., 1½ cal.....	25 cts.	\$20 00
First-class, 5½ to 6 " ".....	20 "	15 00
Medium, 4½ to 5 " ".....	15 "	10 00
One year trees, 4 ft. and over.....	15 "	10 00
" " " 3 " " " ".....	10 "	8 00

Standard Pears same price.